



- In a causal graph, cause-effect relations are determined.
- A node is an important (contextual) variable.
- An edge indicates the direction of causality.

Independence Criteria

1. Winter is coming \perp Neighbour
2. Temperature \perp Neighbour
3. Winter is coming \perp Leaves | Temperature

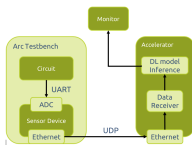
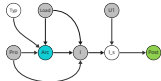


Figure 13 Demonstrator with accelerator integrated

• Arc Detection

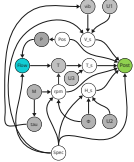


Acronym	Meaning
Load	General current
Typ	Classification (post, based on flexible context, load)
Post	Classification (Result)
Arc	Arc Occurrence
LS	Sensor Sensor
Post	Property of load (Result or Result set)
Typ	Type of installation (power, classification for arc detection)

Minimal sufficient adjustment sets for estimating the total effect of Arc on Post:

1. Load
- Independence Criteria
1. Load \perp Post | LS
 2. Arc \perp Post | LS

• Motor Condition Classification



Acronym	Meaning
H_s	Relative Humidity Sensor
P	Pressure Sensor
Post	Classification (Result)
vib	Vibration
P	Air Pressure outside
T_s	Vibration Sensor
T_s	Temperature Sensor
vib	Relative humidity
Post	Position

Independence Criteria

1. T_s \perp H_s | rpm
2. Post \perp rpm | H_s, T_s
3. Post \perp flow | T_s, rpm
4. Post \perp flow | H_s, T_s
5. rpm \perp flow
6. H_s \perp flow

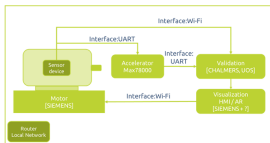


Figure 2 Evolved Architecture for Motor Condition Classification